OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for DP3519

HGF Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1-15 µg/ml. Western blot: 1-2 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant human HGF
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes human HGF. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4, without preservative or stabilizer State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water / PBS to a concentration of > 0.5 mg/ml.
Purification:	Protein A chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	The lyophilized antibody can be stored at 2-8°C for up to one month and at -20°C for one year from despatch. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. When reconstituted to a concentration of > 0.5 mg/ml the antibody is stable for six weeks at 2-8°C.
Gene Name:	hepatocyte growth factor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3082 Human P14210

View online »

Background:

Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), also known as scatter factor, is a pleiotrophic cytokine that shows homology to the enzymes of the blood coagulation cascade. It stimulates the motility and invasion of several cancer cell types and can induce angiogenesis. Recently HGF was found to be identical to scatter factor, a fibroblast-derived factor promoting the dissociation of epithelial and vascular endothelial cell colonies in monolayer cell cultures by stimulating cell migration. HGF is synthesized as a biologically inactive single chain precursor, which is cleaved by a specific, extracellular serum serine protease to a fully active heterodimer. This mature, biologically active HGF consists of a disulfide-linked alpha-beta heterodimer of the two cleavage products. Previous studies have shown that single chain and heterodimeric HGF are equally active in in vitro assay systems due to either production of the serine protease in cell culture or the presence of the ubiquitious protease in serum.
All biological responses induced by HGF are elicited by binding to its transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor, which is encoded by the MET proto-oncogene. After autophosphorylation of the receptor different cytoplasmatic effectors are activated that bind to the same multifunctional docking site of the receptor.
HGF function is essential for normal development. Hepatocytes have to be primed before they can fully respond to HGF. This priming requires cytokines as TNF and IL-6. Recent studies have suggested that HGF synergizes with basic FGF in the induction of angiogenesis.

Synonyms:

Scatter factor, Hepatopoeitin-A, HPTA